REMARKS

Claims 1-25 are pending in this application; claims 24 and 25 are newly added. Claims 1-23 stand rejected in the Final Office Action dated April 17, 2008 as being anticipated under 35 USC 102(e) by US Patent No. 6,850,226 to Finke-Anlauff ("Finke-Anlauff"). In response Applicant has amended independent claims 1, 8 and 15 and added new claims 24 and 25.

In Applicant's prior Response, Applicant argued that Finke-Anlauff did not teach or suggest all the elements of Applicant's claimed invention. The Examiner disagrees. Essentially, the Examiner argues, on pages 7-8 of the Office Action, that Fink-Anlauff teaches in Fig. 1 "using the cursor key that is clearly selecting a specific item from a plurality of items on the screen" and "as the screen is changed from the close state shown in figure 1 to the open state of figure 4, it is clear seen that the screen items display are reoriented as well." The Examiner further asserts "the entire device must work with the display driver to assure his reorientation include the selected scrolling graphic features which designate the correct items selected by the cursor keys are associated with a new set of pixels on the screen." In response, Applicant submits that it does not disagree that Finke-Anlauff discloses using a cursor key to select a specific item, as shown in Fig. 1. Applicant does not disagree that Finke-Anlauff discloses reorienting a screen when the screen is changed by the user from the closed position, as shown in Fig. 1, to the open position, as shown in Fig. 4. However, Applicant disagrees with the totality of conclusions reached by the Examiner. Contrary, the Examiner's conclusions, Finke-Anlauff expressly teaches that "screen orientation is **set according to the most convenient view in each application**. Control Processor 25 can instruct the display drive 29 of display 6 to rotate the display **according to the software application in use**. Screen orientation can also be triggered by extending the display panel. A manual override is provided by actuation of switch 23 for

special uses." Finke-Anlauff at col. 4, lines 30-36. In other words, in Finke-Anlauff, orientation is set depending on the application software in use, or may be triggered by opening the screen or manual override. There is no disclosure expressly stating or suggesting that orientation is connected to the selection of an item by the cursor. Thus, Finke-Anlauff does not teach "the entire device must work with the display driver to assure this reorientation include the selected scrolling graphic features which designate the correct items selected by the cursor keys are associated with a new set of pixels on the screen," as asserted by the Examiner.

Notwithstanding, Applicant's disagreement with the Examiner's characterization of Finke-Anlauff, Applicant has amended independent claims 1, 8 and 15 to further delineate the differences between each of those claims and Finke-Anlauff. Amended claims 1, 8 and 15 have in common the feature of changing a screen image in response to the selection of an item **and** the state change (i.e., moving from closed to open). This feature is not disclosed in Finke-Anlauff. As already explained, Finke-Anlauff discloses that a control processor 25 can instruct the display drive 29 of the display 6 to rotate the display according to the software application in use (col. 4, lines 30-35). In other words, Finke-Anlauff separately discloses a screen for selecting an item using a cursor and the function of rotating a screen image. Finke-Anlauff fails to disclose the feature of **changing the screen image** in response to a selected item **and** changing the state of device by moving it from the closed state to the open state, as recited in the pending claims. To that end, each of amended claims 1, 8 and 15 now recite "wherein in the closed state said control section controls said display section to display thereon **an item selecting screen for selecting an item** from a plurality of items, and wherein **in response to the selection of an item from the plurality of items and a state change from the closed state to the opened state,** the control

section controls said display section to **change into displaying a screen image corresponding to the selected item.**"

Similarly, new independent claim 24 is directed to a portable terminal unit that requires, inter alia, a control section for "controlling said display section to display a message screen thereon in response to that a specific item is selected from a plurality of items shown in the selecting screen by an operation of said auxiliary operation section, and for controlling said display section to display a display screen image corresponding to the specific item thereon when said portable terminal unit is brought into said opened state after the message screen is displayed." Like the other claims, claim 24 requires a control section that requires selection of an item from a selection screen, displaying a screen image corresponding to the selected item in response to the selection of the item and bring the unit into the opened state from the closed state (i.e., the state of the terminal is changed).
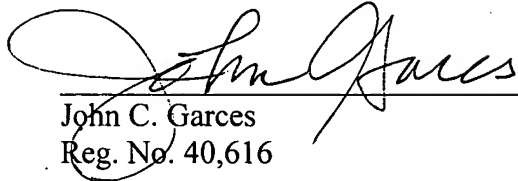
For the foregoing reasons, each of independent claims 1, 8, 15 and 24 are allowable over Finke-Anlauff. For the same reasons, each of the claims dependent on each of those independent claims is also allowable. Thus, claims 1-25 are patentable over Finke-Anlauff.

The Examiner is urged to telephone Applicant's undersigned counsel at the number noted below if it will advance the prosecution of this application, or with any suggestion to resolve any condition that would impede allowance. In the event that any extension of time is required, Applicant petitions for that extension of time required to make this response timely.

Kindly charge any additional fee, or credit any surplus, to Deposit Account No. 50-0675, Order No. 848075-0061.

Respectfully submitted,

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